From Experience of Putting the Indene-coumarone Resin Plant on the Kadiyevka Coking Works into Operation

6-8%. Softening temperature of the resin produced 100 - 110 °C. It is pointed out that in order to decrease corrosion, an enamelled distillation apparatus and a reactor for the preparation of aluminium chloride complex should be introduced. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATIONS: UKhIN and Kadiyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (Kadiyevka Coking Works)

BILYNSKIY, B. T.

Chemical antiblastic agents. Vop. onk. 7 no.6:47-50 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. G. P. Kovtunovich) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze L'vovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavn. vrach - N. I. Besedin)

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS)

BILYNSKIY, B.T.

Implantation metastases following oncological operations and their prevention. Vrach. delo no.2:92-95 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Pervoye khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - prof. G.P. Kovtunovich [deceased] L'vovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(METASTASIS)
(CANCER)

BILYNSKIY, B.T. (L'vov, ul.Povitryanaya, d.68); NIKOLAYCHUK, Ya.M.

Leaflike fibroadenoma of the mammary gland. Klin.khir. no.5: 75-76 My '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.I.Gnatyshak) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze L'vovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(MAMMARY GLANDS--TUMORS)

BILYNSKIY, B.T.

Diagnostic value of the agar fixation reaction. Vrach.delo no.12:128 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. - G.P.Kovtunovich [deceased]) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta i L'vovskaya oblastnaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa.

(COMPLEMENT FIXATION)

BILYNSKIY, B.T. (L'vov, 25, ulitsa Vozdushnaya, 68)

Distribution of tumor cells in the body and formation of metastases. Vop. onk. 9 no.9:107-114 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz 1-go khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel - prof. A.I. Gnatyshak) L'vovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - N.I. Besedin).

BILYNSKIY, B.I.

Report on the work of the Lvov Scientific Society of Oncologists for 1961-1962. Vop. onk. 9 no.12:98-100 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

BILYNSKIY, B.T. (L'vov, 25, ul. Povitryana, 68.)

Detection of cancer cells in wound washings in mastectomy. Vop. onk. 9 no.10:70-75 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.I.Gnatyshak) L'vovskogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - N.I.Besedin).

BILYNSKIY, B.T.; SHEGEDIN, Yu.I.

Myoblastic myoma simulating recurrence of cancer of the breast; one observation. Vop. onk. 11 no.4:101-102 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Iz kafedr obshchey khirurgii (zav. - prof. A.I.Gnatyshak) i patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. Ye.I.Pal'chevskiy) L'vovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta na baze oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - N.I.Besedin).

ALEKSEYEV, V.S.; BILYUGA, T.G.; TALDYKIN, O.Ye.; OLEKSANDRUK, A.M.; TIMOSHENKO, A.G.; MALUKHA, N.N.; MINKO, A.F.; SHABEL'NYUK, V.S.; SIRENKO, P.P.; MAZENKO, V.V.

Amount of alkaloids of the 1-methylpyrrolizidone series in the groundsel Senecio borysthenicus Andz. during different vegetation periods and the effect of mowing upon the alkaloid content of the aftergrowth. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.2: 152-154 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy farmatsevticheskoy khimii Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(SENECIO) (PYRROLIZINE)

AIEKSEYEV, V.S. [Aleksieiev, V.S.]; BILYUGA, T.G. [Biliuha, T.H.], student; TALDYKIN, O.Ye., student

Alkaloids from the 1-methylpyrrolidine series. Report No.5: Alkaloids from dusty miller (Senecio cineraria DC. = Cineraria maritima) family Compositae. Farmatsev. zhur. 17 no.1:42-45 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra farmatsevticheskoy khimii Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo instituta, zaveduyushchiy kafedroy dotsent Kurinna, N.V.
(SENECIO) (ALKALOIDS) (HELIOTRIDANE)

BILYUK, G.I.

Centaurea (Phalacrachena imuloides Iljin) in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Bot.zhur. [Ukr.] 10 no.3:42-51 '53. (MLRA 6:8)

1. Instytut botaniky Akademiyi nauk Ukrayins'koyi RSR.
(Ukraine--Fresh-water flora) (Fresh-water flora--Ukraine)

BILYUK, M.Ya., zaslyzhennyy vrach RSFSR (Novosibirsk)

Vitamin A,C and PP metabolism in gastric and duodenal ulcer.
Klin.med. 36 no.10:132-137 O '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry diagnositiki i chastnoy patologii s terapiyey (zav. - prof. K.G. Karasev) Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. G.D. Zalesskiy).

(PEPTIC ULCER, metab.
vitamin A.C. & PP (Rus))
(VITAMIN, A. metab.
in peptic ulcer (Rus))
(VITAMIN C, metab.
same (Rus))
(NICOTINIC ACID, metab.
same (Rus))

B-Lyy, M.N.

24(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3140

Akademiya nauk Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut fiziki

Fotoelektricheskiye i opticheskiye yavleniya v poluprovodnikakh; trudy pervogo vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po fotoelektricheskim i opticheskim yavleniyam v poluprovodnikakh, g. Kiyev, 20-26 noyabrya 1957 g (Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena in Semiconductors; Transactions of the First Conference on Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena in Semiconductors...) Kiyev, 1959. 403 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Prezidium. Komissiya po poluprovodnikam.

Ed. of Publishing House: I. V. Kisina; Tech. Ed.: A. A. Matveychuk; Resp. Ed.: V. Ye. Lashkarev, Academician, Ukrainian SSR, Academy of Sciences.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists in the field of semiconductor physics, solid state spectroscopy, and semiconductor devices. The collection will be useful to advanced students in universities and institutes of higher technical training specializing in the physics and technical application of semiconductors.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports and information bulletins (the latter are indicated by asterisks) read at the First All-Union Conference on Optical and Photoelectric Phenomena in Semiconductors. A wide scope of problems in semiconductor physics and technology are considered: photoconductivity, photoelectromotive forces, optical properties, photoelectric cells and photoresistors, the actions of hard and corpuscular radiations, the properties of thin films and complex semiconductor systems, etc. The materials were prepared for publication by E. I. Rashboy, O. V. Snitko, K. B. Tolpygo, A. F. Lubchenko, and M. K. Sheynkman. References and discussion follow each article.

Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena (Cont.) SOV/3140

Photoelectric and Optical Phenomena (Cont.) SOV/3140

L 43009-66

ACC NR: AP6031814 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0083/65/000/005/0298/0302

19
B

AUTHOR: Ruzickova, R.--Ruzhichkova, R.; Bily, D.--Bily, D.; Vyhnankova, M.--Vygnankova, M.

ORG: Laboratory of Higher Nervous Activity, Medical Faculty, Palacky University, Olomouc (Laborator vyssi nervove cinnosti lekarske fakulty PU); Mental Hospital, Havlickuv Brod (Psychiatricka lecebna)

TITLE: Clinical and experimental studies of chronic schizophrenics 22 with speech disorders. Part I. Clinical aspects [This paper was presented at the 2nd Interdepartmental Conference "Physiology, Pathology and Hygiene of Higher Nervous Activity" held in Luhacovice on 11 October 1963.]

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska psychiatrie, no. 5, 1965, 298-302

TOPIC TAGS: psychoneurotic disorder, behavior pattern, psychology, psychiatry

ABSTRACT: Study of 20 schizophrenic patients with speech disorders, including 10 men and 10 women, average age 51, compared with 10 aphasic patients. Two different types of confabulatory neologism production were identified in the schizophrenics and are described in detail, with two typical examples in one male and one female patient. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 33,500]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 014

Card 1/1 MLP

0919 0362

BILYY, M. N. Cand Phys-Math Sci — (diss) "The Effect of Chemical Admixtures on the Distribution of Spectral Sensitivity of Copper Oxide Valve Photo-Cells," Lvov, 1960, 12 pp, 150 copies (Lvov State U. im I. Franko) (KL, 47/60, 97)

34425
S/185/61/006/006/002/030
D299/D304

24,3500 (1137,1138)

AUTHORS: Bilyy, M.U., and Okhrimenko, B.A.

TITLE: Absorption and luminescence of halide solutions of thallium and tin ions of different valence

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 6, no. 6, 1961, 730 - 733

TEXT: Experimental data, relating to the spectral characteristics of Sn^{2+}, Tl^{+} and Pb^{2+}-ions in crystals and solutions, are analyzed to ascertain the electron-transfer mechanism. Although the spectral characteristics of these ions exhibit many similarities in the crystals and in the solutions (such as similar structure of absorption bands, same position of maximum), there are other experimental facts which cannot be explained by one and the same mechanism of electron transfer. The maxima of the absorption spectra of Tl^{+} and Tl^{3+}-ions in solutions with residual Cl^{-} ions, practically coincide; luminescence of Tl^{3+} could not be observed. The absorption spectra

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of Sn^{2+} ions are more complex than those of Tl-ions, being composed of 3 smaller maxima (227, 262 and 284 mμ) and one "principal" maximum (220 mμ); on loosing 2 s-electrons, the Sn^{2+}-ion is transformed into a Sn^{4+}-ion, giving rise to luminescence (at room temperature). It is noted that in all the cases, the concentration of Sn^{2+}, Sn^{4+}, Tl^{+} and Tl^{3+}-ions was 10^{-4} - 10^{-3} mol/l, and that of the halide ions -- 7.5 mol/l. Further, the similarities and differences in the behavior of Sn^{2+} and Tl^{+}-ions are analyzed. The formation of TlCl and PbCl-complexes was observed. In the case of Tl^{+} and Pb^{2+} chloric solutions, it was found that a change in temperatures leads to a shift in luminescence spectra without a shift in the absorption spectra, whereas a change in Cl^{+}-ion concentration at constant temperature, leads to a considerable shift in the absorption spectra without affecting the luminescence spectra. The described experimental facts lead to the conclusion that different electrons take part in the absorption- and luminescence processes. It can be assumed that the absorption of Tl^{3+} and Sn^{4+} ions is due to transfer of d-electrons. The fact that the red luminescence-band of Sn^{4+} ions has

the same wavelength as that of the Sn^{2+}-ions, shows that the "principal" absorption-maximum of the Sn^{2+}-ion, as well as the Sn^{4+} absorption-band, are due to excitation by d-electrons. The same considerations apply to Tl^{+} and Tl^{3+} ions. With such an interpretation, the luminescence of the Tl^{+} ion and the green band of the Sn^{2+} ion can be considered as migration of s-electrons to the sites vacated by d-electrons, which became excited by absorption of photons. The absorption maxima which appear as a result of the transformation of Sn^{2+} ions into Sn^{4+} ions, are probably due to the transfer of s-electrons, from the fundamental ^1S_o level to excited $^3P_{0,1,2}$-levels. The inverse transition $^3P_{0,1,2} \rightarrow {}^1S_o$ is responsible for the red luminescence-band of the Sn^{2+} ion. There are 3 figures and 14 references: 11 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F.E. Williams, Phys. Rev., 80, 306, 1950.

ASSOCIATION: Kyyivskyy derzhuniversytet im. T.H. Shevchenka (Kyyiv State University im. T.H. Shevchenko)

S/081/63/000/003/004/036
B144/B186

AUTHOR: Bilyy, M. U.

TITLE: Spectrophotometric methods of studying complexes in solutions

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 113, abstract 3V75 (Nauk. zap. Kyivs'k. un-t, v. 18, no. 3, 1959, 19-31 [Ukr.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: The various spectrophotometric methods of studying complexes are discussed. It is shown that all methods applied at present to the study of complexes can be used for investigating solutions with similar concentrations of the components A and B. Methods are suggested for studying the complexes AB_n, A_m, A_mB_n, which permit the investigation of solutions containing the component B in excess, i. e., $C_A \ll C_B$. A method is discussed which offers the possibility of studying solutions in which stepwise complex formation takes place. Contrary to the existing methods, the methods suggested offer the possibility not only of determining the composition and the equilibrium constant but also of simultaneously

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Spectrophotometric methods of ...

calculating the concentration of the complexes in the solution. These methods also make it possible to single out from the total absorption curve those absorption spectra that belong to the individual complexes.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

L 16861-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AR3006313 S/0058/63/000/007/D087/D087

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 7D635

57

AUTHOR: Bily*y, M. U.; Okhrimenko, B. A.

TITLE: Photochemical transformations in halide solutions of monovalent thallium

27

CITED SOURCE: Visny*k Ky*yivs'k. un-tu, no. 5, 1962, ser. astron., fiz. ta khimiyi, vy*p. 1, 15-21

TOPIC TAGS: photochemistry, thallium, photochemical transformation, halide solution, luminescence loss

TRANSLATION: It is shown that halide solutions of Tl gradually lose their luminescence ability under the influence of ultraviolet light. It is established by chemical analysis that as a result of irradia-

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tion the Tl^{+} is transformed into Tl^{3+}, the solutions of which do not luminesce, although the maxima of the absorption spectra of Tl^{+} and Tl^{3+}, while differing in height, coincide in the wavelength scale. It is established that photo-oxidation of Tl^{+} to Tl^{3+} occurs only if the ions Hal^{-} and H^{+} are simultaneously present in the solution. In the absence of at least one of the components (Hal^{-} of H^{+}) in the solution, no photochemical reaction is observed. With decreasing concentration of Hal^{-} or H^{+} (or both simultaneously), the rate of photo-oxidation decreases. Such a behavior has made it possible to interpret the mechanism of the observed reaction in the following manner: $Hal^{-} + H^{+} + h\nu \rightarrow Hal^{0} + H^{0}$; $Tl^{+} + Hal^{0} \rightarrow Tl^{2+} + Hal^{-}$; $Tl^{2+} + H^{+} \rightarrow Tl^{3+} + H^{0}$. On the basis of the proposed mechanism, calculation is carried out for the course of the photochemical reaction in

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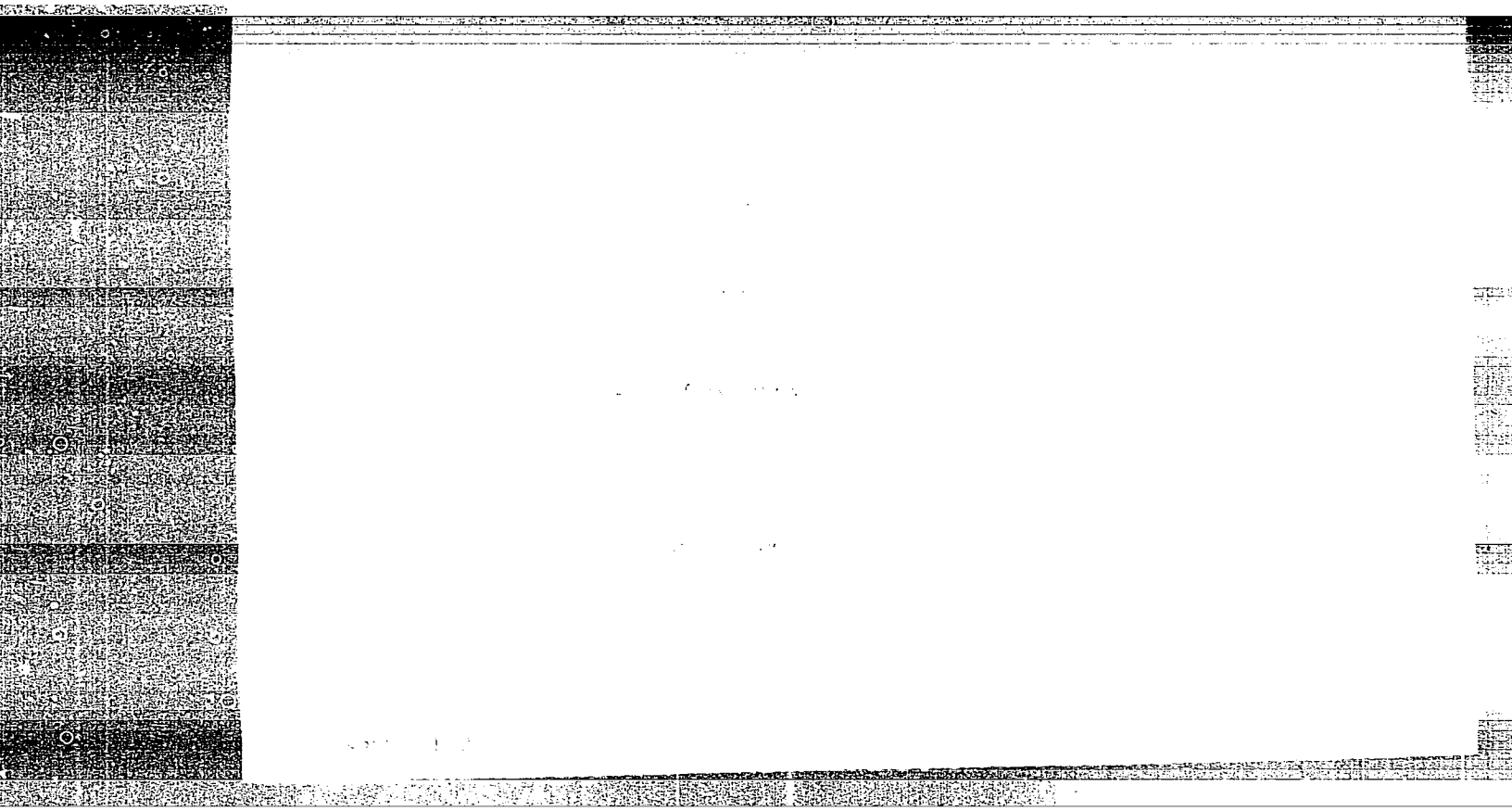
time. A comparison of the calculated curves with experiment has given a satisfactory result. A comparison of the concentration dependences of the photochemical processes in the Sn^{2+} and Sl^{3+} ions with the investigated process for Tl^{+} shows that the processes are perfectly analogous. This makes it possible to extend the proposed mechanism to the ions Sn^{2+} and Sb^{3+}.

DATE ACQ: 15Aug63 SUB CODE: PH ENCL: 00

Card 3/3



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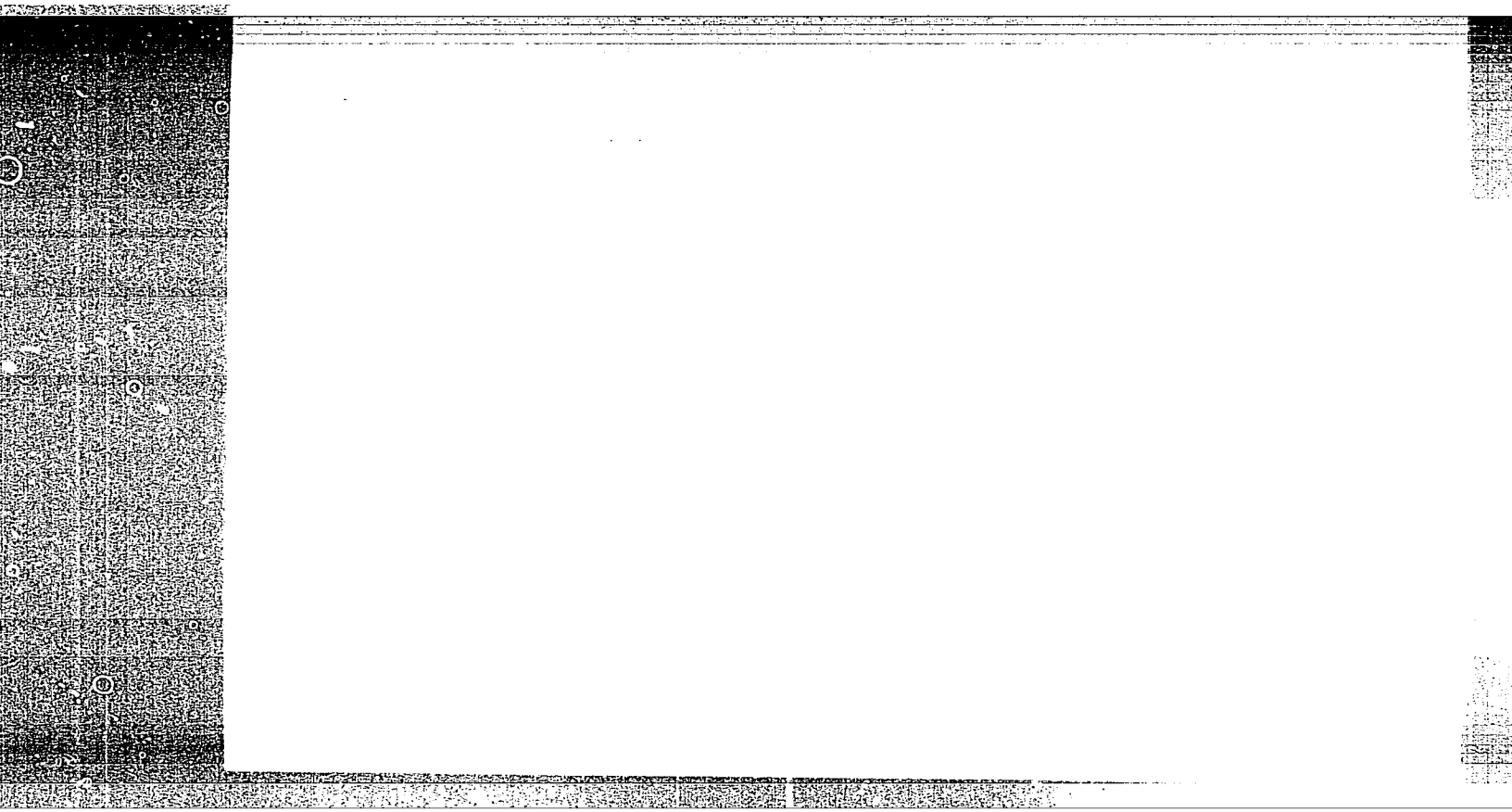

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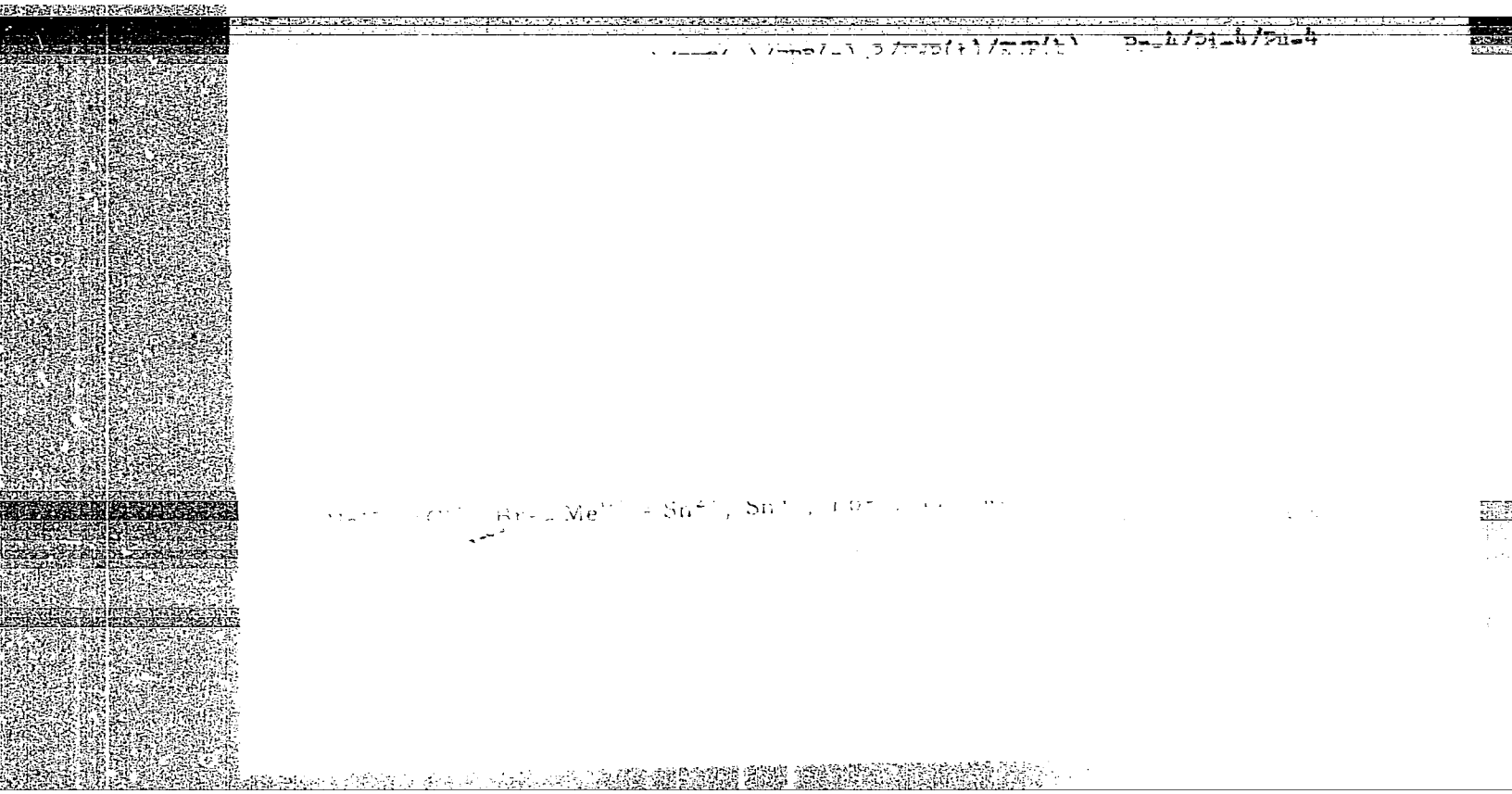
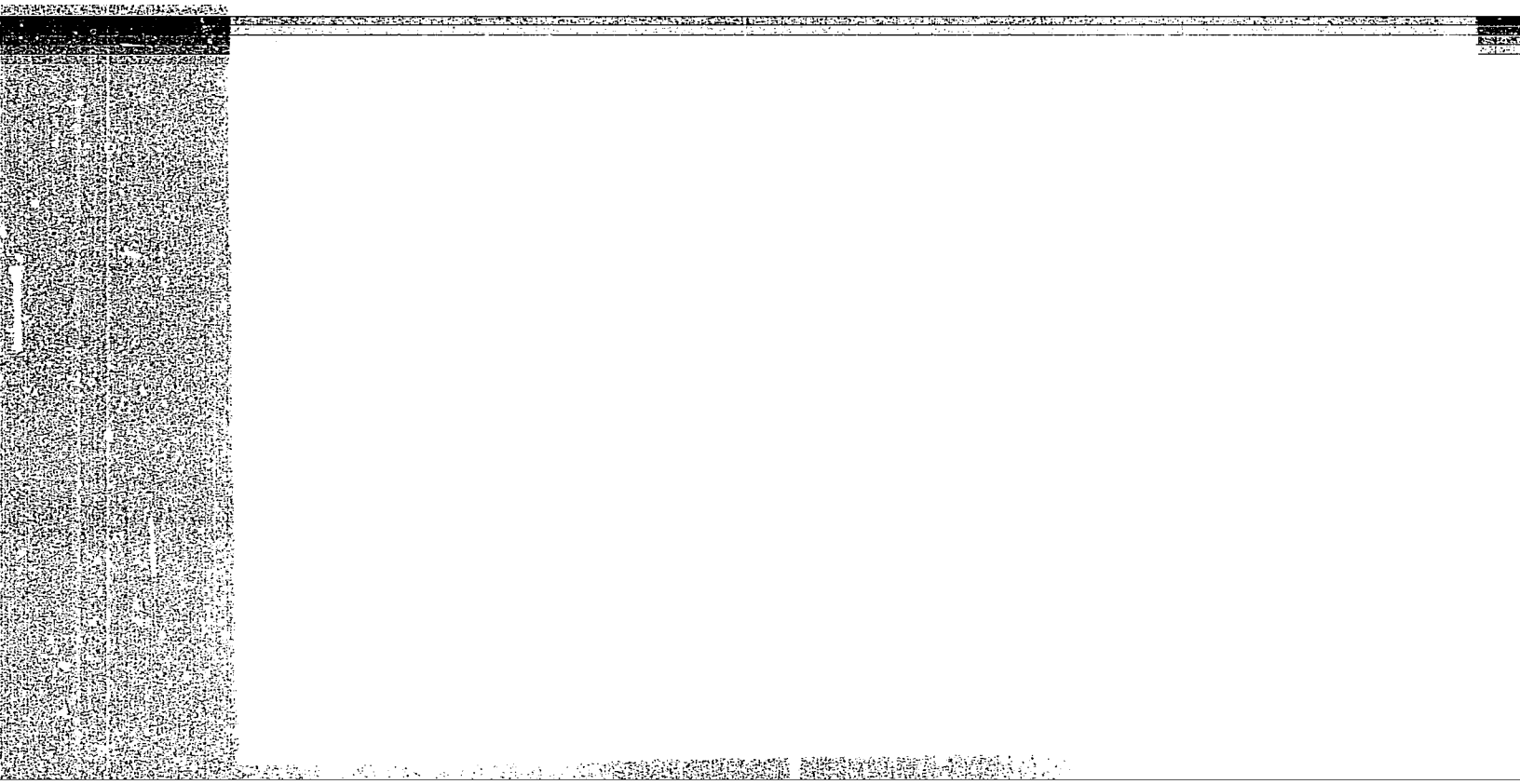
L 23911-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(b) IJP(c) RDW/JD





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L 21128-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6009069 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/003/0286/0292

AUTHOR: Bilyy, M. U.; Kryvenko, P. Y.; Krivenko, P. I.

ORG: State University im. T. G. Shevchenko, Kiev (Kiyivskiy Derzhuniversitet)

TITLE: Luminescence of solutions and alkaline-halide salts containing gold

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 286-292

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, gold, halide, radiation spectrum

ABSTRACT: A laboratory study was performed in which a luminescent solution LiCl(HCl) + AuCl was prepared. Since gold chloride in aqueous solvents decomposes at room temperature almost instantaneously, a cold HCl was used as solvent. The solution manifested bright red luminescence on excitation by the light of a mercury lamp after freezing in liquid air. Pressed transparent disks of AuCl + KCl and AuCl salt also proved to be luminescent. The absorption spectrum of the pressed disks was measured. The measured radiation and excitation spectra coincide, within the limits of error, for solutions, pressed disks, and AuCl salt. With a drop in temperature the radiation spectra of the solutions and tha AuCl salt exhibit a shift toward the long waves. The spectral characteristics obtained did not agree with the spectral characteristics of the crystallophosphor KCl - Au and the system of energy levels of the free Au++ion. A preliminary conclusion is drawn that the luminescence is caused by the AuCl molecule. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, and 5 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract] [JKP]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004

Card 1/2

LIMANSKIY, M.Ye., kand.med.nauk; BILYY, M.V.; LEVCHYK, I.A. (Kiyev)

Public health system in Snyatyn District. Vrach. delo no.1:1335-1337 D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tuberkuleza imeni akademika F.G. Yanovskogo i Snyatynskaya rayonnaya bol'nitsa Stanislavskoy oblasti.
(SNYATYN DISTRICT--PUBLIC HEALTH)

L 22711-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG/JXT(HS)
ACC NR: AP6009070 SOURCE CODE: UR/0185/66/011/003/0293/0299

AUTHOR: Bilyy, Ya. M.; Vyshnevs'kyy, V. N.—Vishnevskiy, V. N.; Hnyp, R. H.—Gnyp, R. G.; Lakhots'kyy, T. V.—Lakhotskiy, T. V.; Pidzyraylo, M. S.—Pidzyraylo, N. S.

ORG: L'vov State University im. I. Franko (L'vivs'kyy derzhuniversytet)

TITLE: Low-temperature x-ray luminescence of alkali halide single crystals with anion impurities

SOURCE: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1966, 293-299

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence, luminescence center, luminescence spectrum, luminescent material, x-ray effect, impurity level, anion, optic transition

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the concentration dependence of x ray luminescence of single crystals of NaCl-I, NaCl-Br, KCl-I, and KCl-Br grown from the melt by the Kiropoulos method, at a temperature of 100K. The impurity-ion concentration was 0.1, 1.0, 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, or 20% by weight in the melt. The spectrum was measured with a spectrophotometric setup based on a monochromator from the SF-4 spectrophotometer. The samples were several orders of magnitude thicker than the depth of penetration of the exciting x-radiation. The measurements were made first at 100K and then at higher temperatures. The results show that at 100K

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ACC NR: AP6009070

at small impurity concentrations the x ray luminescence spectra of both crystals exhibit bands in the ultraviolet and in the visible region of the spectrum, due to transitions at the localized levels of the impurity. When the impurity concentration is increased, all x ray luminescent spectra acquire a band whose intensity is approximately proportional to the square of the impurity concentration; this band can apparently be regarded as the emission band of the paired ions of the impurity. The analysis of the spectra gives grounds for assuming that in most emission bands the core of the luminescent center is the impurity ion, which replaces the anion in the main substance. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [02]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 013
ATD PRESS: 4229

Card 2/2 OK

BIL'ZENS, E.P.

Atypical position of the pancreas. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.5:85 My '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Iz Slobodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (zav.khirurgicheskim otdeleniyem E.P. Bil'zens)

(PEPTIC ULCER, compl.
abnormal position of pancreas, surg.,Billroth II)
(PANCREAS, abnormalities
abnorm.position, with peptic ulcer, surg. billroth II)
(ABNORMALITIES
same)

BIL'ZENS, E.P.

Hemangioma of the inferior vena cava. Khirurgiia no.9:75-76 S '55.
(MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz Slobodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (zav. khirurgicheskim otdeleniyem-E.P. Bil'zens)
(VENA CAVA--TUMORS) (ANGIOMA)

BIL'ZENS, E.P.

Resection of the cardial segment of the stomach in treating a cystoma of the posterior gastric wall; abstract. Khirurgiia 34 no.12:96 D '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz Slobodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Kirovskoy oblasti.
(STOMACH--SURGERY)

BIL'ZENS, E.P. (Kirovskaya obl., g. Slobodskoy, ul. Lenina, d.107, kv.17)

Stomach cyst of large dimensions. Vest.khir. no.7:120-121 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz Slobodskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy Kirovskoy oblasti.
(STOMACH--TUMORS)

BIM, I.M.

Volvulus of the sigmoid intestine during the 39th week of pregnancy. Zdrav. Bel. 8 no.6:61-62 Je'62. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent V.I. Parmenov) Gomel'skoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy (nachal'nik A.I.Tyufyayeva).
(PREGNANCY, COMPLICATIONS OF)
(INTESTINES—OBSTRUCTIONS)

BIM, I.M. (Gomel', ul. Sazonova, d.8); PARMENOV, V.I.

Acute appendicitis with the retroperitoneal position of the appendix. Vest. khir. 91 no.8:56-58 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - dotsent V.I. Parmenov) Gomel'skoy zheleznodorozhnoy bol'nitsy.

BERDICHEVSKIY, M.G.; BIM, I.M.

Abscesses and inflammatory tumors of the stomach. Sov. med. 28 no.9:94-96 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye (nav. I.M.Bim) Gomel'skoy oblastnoy zhdoy bol'nitsy.

BIM, Jan, inz.

Construction of woodworking combines in Rumania. Drevo 20 no.4:143-147 Ap '65.

1. Research and Development Institute of the Wood Industry, Prague.

BIK, P.

Brief survey of Czechoslovak hydraulic turbines. p. 2. (CZECHOSLOVAK HEAVY INDUSTRY, No. 6, 1957, Prague, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

BIM, Zalman Isaakovich

[Turnover of goods under socialism] Tovarnoe obrashchenie pri sotsializme. V pomoshch' prepodavateliam srednikh spetsial'nykh uchebnykh zavedenii. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1960. 63 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Turnover (Business))

Acc Nr AM7002944 (A) Monograph

Andreyev, Oleg Vladimirovich; Babkov, Valeriy Fedorovich; Gerburt-Geybovich, Andrey Vladimirovich; Krutetskiy, Yevgeniy Vladimirovich; Zamakhayev, Mitrofan Semenovich; Afanas'yev, Mikhail Borisovich; Bim-Bad, Maks Isaakovich; Ornatskiy, Nikolay Petrovich; Porozhnyakov, Vladimir Sergeyevich; Pryakhin, Aleksey Ivanovich; Sebel'nikov, Petr Ivanovich

Highway designing (Examples) (Proyektirovaniye avtomobil'nykh dorog (primary), Moscow, Izd-vo "Transport", 66, 0395 p. illus., biblio., tables. 6,000 copies printed, 3d ed., rev.

TOPIC TAGS: highway network, highway engineering, highway structure, hydraulic engineering, hydrological calculation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book gives technico-economic fundamentals for road network designing, and presents examples of transverse and longitudinal cross sections as well as methods of determining openings in small artificial structures. Calculations of earth bed stability and thickness of road pavements are given; planning and design of highways in complicated conditions is described. Hydrological and hydraulic calculations involved in the planning of crossings of

Card 1/3 UDC: 625.721.2(075.8)

ACC NR: AM7002944

large water expanses are examined. The book is intended primarily as a textbook for highway engineering students at institutions of higher learning and may likewise be useful for engineers and technicians. The authors express their gratitude to the reviewers: professors, doctors of technical sciences Ya. A. Kaluzhskiy and I. A. Romanenko; to docents, candidates of technical sciences V. A. Bogayeva, L. A. Barats, N. I. Baskevich, V. M. Kislyakov, and I. A. Nosich; to the chief engineer of the GPI Soyuzdorproyekt V. B. Zavadskiy, and to engineers A. A. Semenovskiy, M. L. Sokolov, and A. S. Fedner; also to instructors of MADI, doctor of technical sciences L. A. Bronshteyn, and candidate of technical sciences Ye. N. Garmanov.

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Ch. 5. Highway designing in urban conditions -- 328
Ch. 6. Planning of highway reconstructions -- 354
Ch. 7. Hydrological and hydraulic calculations of crossings over large water expanses -- 380

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SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 08Jul66/ ORIG REF: 003/

Card 3/3

BIMA, A., Mgr.

Calculation method of the production losses caused by sickness absenteism. Zdrowie pub.,Warsz. no.3:191-198 May-June '55.

1. Z Katedy Organizacji Ochrony Zdrowia Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie, Kierownik katedy: doc.dr. Jerzy Krupinski.
(INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONS
absenteism due to sickness, computation of prod.loss)

PROSKURYAKOV, N.F.; BIMAN, L.R.; BEKKER, L.G.

Improving the design of the RTP-192-2 roving frame. Tekst. prom. 19 no.12:35-36 D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Direktor zavoda Tashtekstil'mash (for Proskuryakov). 2. Glavnyy inshener Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro tekstil'nykh mashin (for Biman). 3. Nachal'nik otdela rovnichnykh mashin Spetsial'nogo konstruktorskogo byuro tekstil'nykh mashin (for Bekker).
(Spinning machinery)

YEVLAKHOVA, V.F.;PRIYMAK, A.G.;KASENKINA, Ye.I.;BIMAN, M.B.

Phenology of subspecies Anopheles maculipennis Meig. in the Kharkov region. Med. parasit., Moskva no.1:31-35 Jan-Feb 1953. (CIML 24:4)

1. Of the Department for the Study and Control of Insects of the Institute of Malaria and Medical Parasitology of the Ministry of Public Health Ukrainian SSR (Director of Institute -- I. A. Demchenko; Head of Department -- O. D. Tishchenko).

1. BIMAN, V.M.; LERER, B.M.

2. USSR (600)

4. Steam Boilers

7. Electric power plant with high-pressure, direct-flow boilers, and screened ascending and descending tubing. Elek.sta. 23 no.9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BIAN, V.; LERER, B.

Electric-power plants with high-pressure boilers equipped with special apparatus for the registration of heat and pressure. p. 137. TECHNICA PRAGA. (Statne nakladatelstvo technickej literatury) Vol. 6, no. 3, Mar. 1954.

BIMAN, V M

AID P - 4952

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 1/21

Authors : Rakov, K. A., L. B. Krol', I. B. Varavitskiy, V. M. Biman, Kandidats of Tech. Sci.

Title : Some problems of designing large once-through boilers of super-pressure type.

Periodical : Teploenergetika, Vol 5, 8, 3-10, Ag 1956

Abstract : The authors give recommendations for the design of the above boilers, based on tests with the experimental VTI boiler (up to 300 atmospheres and 600°C), as well as on the joint work of Organenergostroy and VTI Institutes in 1954-1955. The article is illustrated by 7 diagrams of boilers of supercritical pressure.

Institutions: All-Union Heat Engineering Institute (VTI) and All-Union Trust for the Construction of Power Plants (Organenergostroy).

Submitted : No date

BIMAN, V. M. Orgenergostroy

"Profile of a Boiler Unit for Generating Steam of 300 atm, 650° C to Feed a Boiler Generation Block of 300 MW and Project of an Experimental 35 t/h Boiler for Generating Steam at 400 atm, 700° C."

The Commission for High-parameter Steam of the Energeticheskiy institut (Power Institute) imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR held a conference on May 16, 1958 devoted to new types of equipment for block-assembled power stations, operating at super-critical steam parameters. This paper was read at this conference.

Izv. Akad Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh nauk, 1958, No. 7, p. 152

BIMAN, V. M. (Engr., ORGENERGOSTROY)

"Development of a Design of a Boiler Set for 300 at., 650°C, for a 300-MW unit."

report presented at a Conf. on New Types of Equipment for Unit-Type Power Stations employing Super-critical Steam Conditiions, Power Inst, Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow 14-16 May 1958.
(brief account of report appears in Teploenergetika, 1958, No. 9, 92-95)

SOV/96-59-4-18/21

AUTHOR: Biman, V.M., Engineer

TITLE: Experimental Boilers of the Podol'sk Works imeni Ordzhonikidze for Steam Conditions of 400 atm and 700°C (Opytnyye kotly Podol'skogo zavoda imeni Ordzhonikidze dlya parametrov para 400 ata, 700°C)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 88-91 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1957, the Podol'sk works constructed boiler type OP-60 for the All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute. This boiler has operated successfully for about 30,000 hours with steam conditions of 300 atm and 600°C and this can provide a basis for the construction of production boilers for these steam conditions or something like them. However, there is usually a considerable lapse of time from the development of an experimental boiler with new steam conditions to the construction of a full-scale unit. Therefore, experimental work on advanced steam conditions for future stations must be commenced 5 - 10 years before their possible practical application. Work of this kind is also going on in the United States. The Ordzhonikidze works is making boilers of two types for steam conditions of 400 atm and 700°C for experimental

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Experimental Boilers of the Podol'sk Works imeni Ordzhonikidze for Steam Conditions of 400 atm and 700°C

installations to the projects of the Moscow Branch of the Orgenergostroy Institute. Boiler type PK-31 with an output of 10 tons/hour designed to burn natural gas is illustrated schematically in Fig.1. The steam-water circuit is given in Fig.2. Certain features of the boiler are intended to be used in future full-scale production boilers intended to burn gas. Thus, the gas speed in the convective super-heater, made of austenitic steel, is raised to 26.8 m/sec in order to intensify heat exchange. The gases leave the furnace proper at a temperature of 1,350°C and, therefore, the convective heating surfaces must be well developed. The total length of the convective gas ways in this boiler is 7.5 times the height of the furnace and so the normal two-way arrangement could not be adopted. It will be seen that the convective heating surfaces have been arranged in four rows. The outlet flue gas temperature is 130°C. The total weight of metal in the boiler is 32.3 tons of which 14.5 tons is stressed. The

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Experimental Boilers of the Podol'sk Works imeni Ordzhonikidze for Steam Conditions of 400 atm and 700°C

proportions of the different types of steel used are given. The second type of boiler is PK-30, with an output of 35 tons/hour, which is illustrated in Fig.3, the steam-water circuit is given in Fig.4. The boiler is intended to burn town gas and fuel oil. Because of the different types of fuel to be used in the furnace normal thermal loadings were used and, therefore, the usual inverted U arrangement was possible. General details are given about construction including burner arrangement, types of steel used and so on. The principal matter to be investigated in this boiler is the screen system and, as in boiler type PK-31, investigations will be made of the metal in the super-heater and other parts working at 700°C and also the question of salt deposition will be studied. Hitherto Soviet once-through boilers have usually had the tubes arranged in a horizontal spiral following the original Ramzin practice. This construction is simple and requires less metal than the Benson system usually adopted abroad. However, the disadvantage of the normal Soviet arrangement is that the screens cannot be

Experimental Boilers of the Podol'sk Works imeni Ordzhonikidze for Steam Conditions of 400 atm and 700°C

delivered whole from the boilermakers' works and a great deal of welding on site is required. These difficulties can largely be overcome by using vertical tubes in screens and when super-critical pressure is used the risk of losing circulation when there are both up-flow and down-flow tubes is not present. Accordingly in boiler PK-30, the screens are made in the form of 13 vertical panels with five different arrangements of tube so as to obtain experience with the different types of construction which are described. The total weight of metal in the boiler is 132 tons of which 55.2 tons is under pressure. The outgoing flue gas temperature is 150°C and when burning gas the efficiency of the boiler is 91%. There are 4 figures.

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SOV/96-59-7-11/26

AUTHORS: Biman, V.M., Engineer and Rakov, K.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Boiler Arrangements for 300 MW Sets with Steam Conditions of 300 atm 650°C (O profile kotla dlya bloka moshchnost'yu 300 Mvt na parametry para 300 ata, 650°C)

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 46-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article describes eight different arrangements of a boiler with an output of 830 tons per hour. The steam conditions are 310 atm 655°C with one reheat at 60 atm from 420 to 570°C and a second one at 14 atm from 370 to 570°C; the feed water temperature is 275°C. The general conclusions are that new arrangements will be required for boilers of this output. The inverted-U arrangement that has been common hitherto does not look very promising and furnaces with burners at the top appear to have advantages. Higher boiler outputs will necessitate screens heated from both sides, in order to keep the boiler size down. Verticular tube arrangements are more convenient than horizontal to erect. In 1956-57 the All-Union Thermo-

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Boiler Arrangements for 300 MW Sets with Steam Conditions of 300 atm 650°C

Technical Institute and Orgenergostroy compared a number of draft designs for a boiler with an output of 830 tons per hour burning Moscow Basin Coal. Some of the findings are applicable to other types of fuel, but not all. The fundamental requirements are the same as for smaller boilers but they are more severe; for example, greater reliability and longer operating periods. Accordingly, when burning solid fuel the gas temperature before the super-heater should not exceed 950 - 1050°C, and moderate gas tubes operating in parallel must be heated as uniformly as possible. The feed-water for once-through boilers must be specially pure. When super-critical pressure is used the feed-water may be regeneratively heated to a temperature of 275 - 330°C. This makes the cycle more efficient, but aggravates the problem of cooling the flue gases sufficiently. At super-critical pressures the medium is at a higher temperature, which complicates design, but the specific volume of steam is smaller. Hence for a given internal resistance, the tube diameter, and consequently the tube wall thickness, may be reduced. Therefore, the total weight of metal per

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kilowatt-hour output may actually be smaller in the boiler at super-critical pressure than in a normal high-pressure boiler, though, of course, the metal used will be more expensive. The high temperature of the feed-water leaving the economisers necessitates air-heaters of very large size, to reduce the flue gas temperature sufficiently. It accordingly becomes important to design new types of compact and light air-heaters not subject to corrosion. A temperature-enthalpy diagram for a once-through boiler is given in Figure 1. The 'phase-conversion' temperature, or the point at which the specific heat of the water is greatest, is about 400°C at 300 atm. During regeneration of steam at 300 atm, 40% of the heat should be delivered to the medium in the liquid phase and 60% to the super-heated steam. The problem in arranging the radiant surfaces in the furnace is primarily to distribute the total radiative

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heat output between the radiation surfaces of the economiser, the 300 atm super-heater and the re-heaters. In a double reheat cycle about 20% of all the heat is used for reheat and it becomes impossible to locate both re-heaters in the convective gas way together with the economiser, the transitional zone and the convective super-heaters. Hence it is best to use radiant super-heaters for the 60 atm reheat and convective ones for the 14 atm. Accordingly, the convective part of the furnace contained the convective 300 atm super-heater, the convective 14 atm re-heater, the transitional zone, the second-stage air-heater, the convective economiser and the first stage air-heater. The curve of $v = f(i)$ given in Figure 1 illustrates the smooth increase in specific volume of the medium during the process of steam generation. An enthalpy-temperature diagram for the flue gases is given in Figure 2 for one of the variants of boiler considered. With the existing procedure for calculating radiant heating surfaces it is not possible to make separate calculations for

 surfaces operating under different conditions in different

Boiler Arrangements for 300 MW Sets with Steam Conditions of 300 atm 650°C

parts of the furnace. In the absence of adequate experimental data it was necessary to use rather arbitrary factors for the effectiveness of various radiant heating surfaces; the factors are given in Table 1. The use of super-critical pressures leads to alterations in the design of furnaces and in the arrangement of radiant heating surfaces. With boiler outputs greater than 400 tons per hour, it is necessary to use screens, heated from both sides, which divide the furnace from top to bottom into two or even three chambers. For outputs of 1 000 tons per hour and more, the excessive height of the boiler may require the use of additional screens arranged perpendicular to its axis. In the ultimate the furnace may be divided into a number of small chambers, as in the early Ramzin boilers. The advantages and disadvantages of this arrangement are discussed. Sufficient data is not yet available to permit judgement of the minimum size of such chambers when burning dry Moscow Basin coal. Schematic diagrams of eight different boiler arrangements are shown in Figure 3. Variants 1, 2 and 3 use a furnace with burners

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at the top and two screens heated from both sides; variants 4 and 7 have the burners at the top but use longitudinal and transverse screens; variant 6 is a two-way furnace with the burners at the top; variant 8 is a vertical tower arrangement; and variant 5 is a modification of the usual inverted-U arrangement. It will be seen that full consideration is given to the use of burners on the top of the furnace, with fuel bunkers arranged above the burners. This arrangement improves the furnace process as compared with the usual inverted-U arrangement. In addition, the steam pipes between the boiler and turbine may be made shorter. The great height of the two-stage tubular air-heater makes it difficult to produce a compact design, but a single-stage heater may be adequate when burning dry Moscow coal. Hitherto, most Soviet boilers have used the inverted-U arrangement with the forced-draught equipment located at datum level and with the boiler front facing the turbine room. This arrangement is a good one with existing outputs but becomes less con-

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venient as the output rises, particularly when the boiler/turbine unit system is used. With once-through boilers there is greater freedom to depart from the inverted-U arrangement in which an attempt has been made to reduce the length of the pulverised-fuel lines is illustrated in Figure 5 and described in the text. A two-way furnace with burners at the top, variant 6, is illustrated in Figure 6 and described. The design seeks to combine the best features of the U and inverted-U types, and its advantages are discussed. The tower arrangement of variant 8, illustrated in Figure 7, has not yet been applied to large boilers in the Soviet Union, although there is considerable experience of it in boilers of medium output. The advantages and disadvantages of this arrangement are examined. The design of screens is then considered at some length and the respective merits of horizontal and vertical tube arrangements are discussed. Design data for the three arrangements of vertical screens illustrated diagrammatically in Figure 8 are given in Table 2. The

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data show that a radiant super-heater of type III of Table 2 gave the best performance. This system also has the advantage that the flows of heat and water can be controlled independently for each half of the boiler. Thus, dividing the furnace into a number of sections each with its own combustion process results in greater thermal uniformity and permits of more flexible control of the individual heating surfaces. Sub-division of the furnace by a number of vertical screens offers the designer new possibilities. The arrangement of the boiler relative to the turbine is most important, particularly in limiting the lengths of steam piping. The super-heater outlets must be on the convective side of the boiler and if this side is facing the turbine room the total length of steam piping from the boiler to the turbine can be cut to 40 - 50 m. The influence of boiler design and arrangement in cutting down the power consumption of auxiliary mechanisms may be judged from the data in Table 3, which shows the resistances and power consumptions of individual parts of the boiler equip-

Card 8/9 ment such as the feed pump and draught fans. The data show

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that the reduction in the length of pulverised-fuel lines when the bunker is located on top of the furnace as against the usual inverted-U arrangement is equivalent to reducing the hydraulic resistance of the boiler by 7.4 atm. It will also be seen that a first essential of boiler design and arrangement is to minimise the resistance of the gas/air tract. The main characteristics of a boiler designed according to variant 7 are tabulated in Table 4. It is stated that variants differ in metal content by 650 tons and in thermal insulation by 280 tons. It is better to compare the variants by metal consumption than by cost, as the latter depends on rather arbitrary factors such as factory overheads and development costs.
There are 8 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy teplotekhnicheskiy institut - Orgenergostroy (All-Union Thermo-Technical Institute - Orgenergostroy)

BIMAN, V.M., inzh.

Sectionalizing of gas-oil operated boilers for 300 to 800 Mw. superhigh-capacity units. Teploenergetika 8 no.7:76-80 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Podol'skiy zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze.
(Boilers)

BEMAN, V. M., inzh.

Podolsk Boiler [illegible] for [illegible] boilers. Teplo[illegible]

([illegible])

1. Podol'skiy [illegible]
([illegible])

BIMAN, V.M., inzh.

Design of large once-through-type boilers. Teploenergetika 10 no.11:2-12 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Podol'skiy zavod im. Ordzhonikidze.

BIMAN, V.M., inzh.

Experience in designing and operating once-through type boilers for blocks with 150, 200 and 300 Mw. ratings. Energomashinostroenie 10 no.5:1-5 My '64. (MIRA 17:8)

BIMAN, V.M., inzh.

Principal dimensions of once-through type boilers for 1500 Mw blocks. Teploenergetika 11 no.4:2-10 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Podol'skiy kotel'nyy zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze.

BIMAN, V.M., insh.

Standardization of super-large boiler units. Teploenergetika 10 no.12:37-40 D '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Podol'skiy kotel'nyy zavod imeni Ordzhonikidze.

MOSEYEV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; LOKSHIN, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BIMAN, V.M., inzh.

Study of an experimental double-light radiation superheater screens. Elek. sta. 36 no.8:8-13 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BIMAYEV, A.

Improving conveyers for processing ram carcasses. Miasn.ind.SSSR 28 no.1:57 '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Astrakhanskogo myasokombinata.
(Conveying machinery)

BIMAYEV, A.

We are preparing for the season. Mias. ind. SSSR 32 no.3:10-11 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Astrakhanskiy sovnarkhoz.
(Astrakhan Province--Meat indsutry)

BIMAYEV, A.

Efficient utilization of the poultry plant space area between production seasons. Mias. ind. SSSR 34 no.4:33-35 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Astrakhanskiy tekhnicheskiy institut rybnoy promyshlennosti i khozyaystva.

BIMAYEV, A. (g. Astrakhan')

Need for sound standards for meat production yields. Mias.ind.SSSR 35 no.1:48 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

BIMBA, S.

"Cobalt Hexaborate"

Keshan, A; Bimba, S.

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abs

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BIMBAD, G.KH.

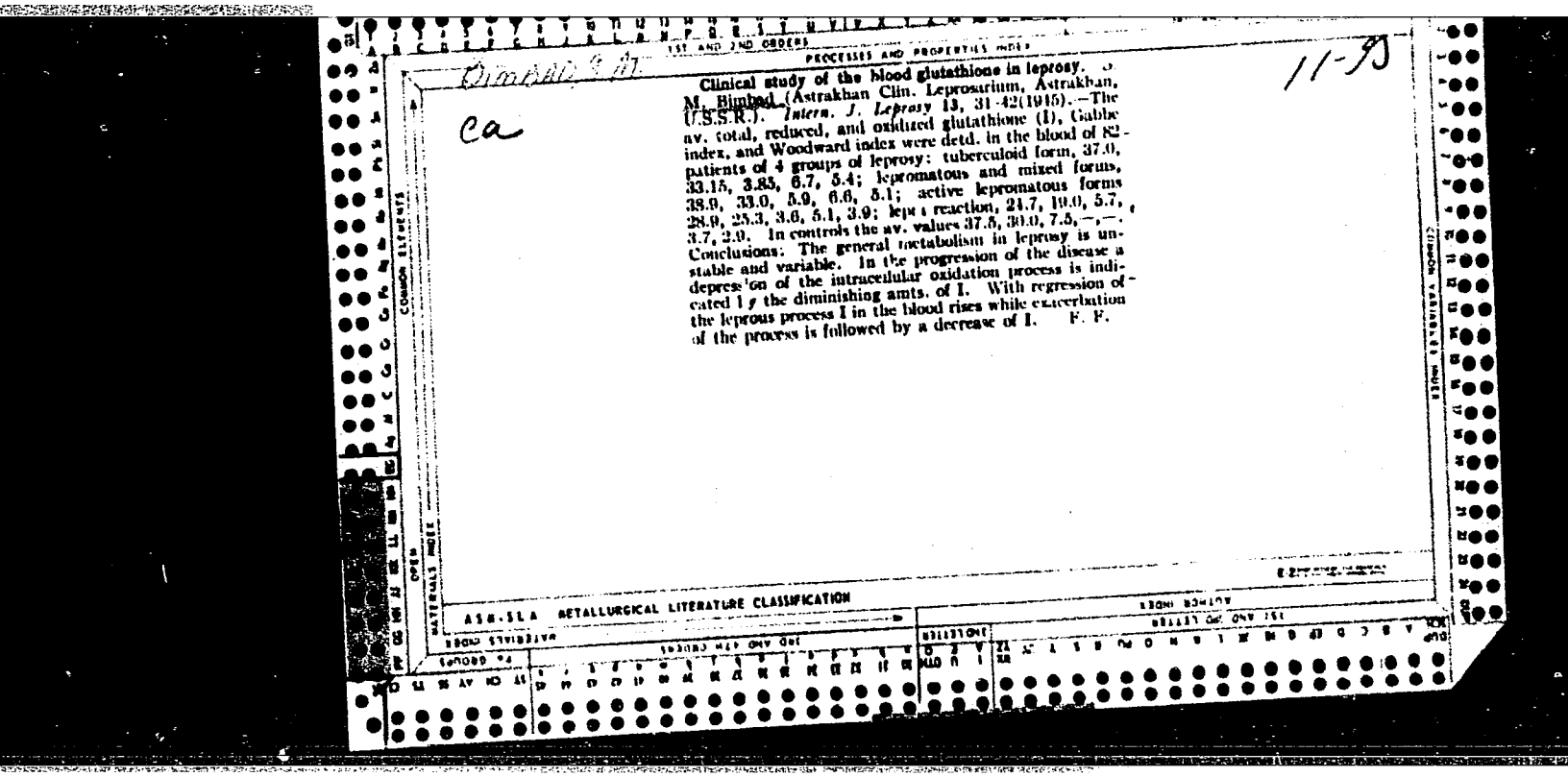
"Induction of the Tympanic Membrane under the Influence of an Adult Tympanic Cartilage," Dok. AN, 51, no. 1, 1946

BIM-BAD, M.

Waste-wood heat insulating slabs. Na stroi.Mosk. 2 no.2:22-23 F '59.
(MIRA 12:3)
(Insulating materials) (Wood, Compressed)

BIM-BAD, M.I., inzhener; ZAMAKHAYEV, M.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

On road construction in agricultural districts. Avt.dor. 17 no.2: 31-32 S-O '54. (MLRA 8:4)
(Road construction)



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11-53

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Clinical study of the blood glutathione in leprosy. S. M. Himbad (Astrakhan Clin. Leprosarium, Astrakhan, U.S.S.R.). *Intern. J. Leprosy* 13, 31-42(1945).—The av. total, reduced, and oxidized glutathione (I), Gabbe index, and Woodward index were detd. in the blood of 82 patients of 4 groups of leprosy: tuberculoid form, 37.0, 33.15, 3.85, 6.7, 5.4; lepromatous and mixed forms, 38.9, 33.0, 5.9, 6.6, 5.1; active lepromatous forms 28.9, 25.3, 3.6, 5.1, 3.9; lepra reaction, 24.7, 19.0, 5.7, 3.7, 2.9. In controls the av. values 37.5, 30.0, 7.5, —, —. Conclusions: The general metabolism in leprosy is unstable and variable. In the progression of the disease a depression of the intracellular oxidation process is indicated by the diminishing amts. of I. With regression of the leprous process I in the blood rises while exacerbation of the process is followed by a decrease of I. F. F.

A 54.5 LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BIMBAD, S. M.

"Condition of the Upper Respiratory Passages in Early Lepromatous and Tuberculoid Leprosy." Cand Med Sci, Stalingrad State Medical Inst, Stalingrad, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

BIMBAD, S.Ya.

Organization and effectiveness of work therapy in the P.P. Kashchenko Hospital. Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:305-311 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz psikhiatricheskoy bol'nitsy imeni P.P.Kashchenko (glavnyy vrach I.T.Viktorov, nauchnyy konsul'tant - prof. Ye.S.Averbukh).
(OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY) (MENTALLY ILL--CARE AND TREATMENT)

ALBANL/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part III. Food Industry. H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 51973

Author : Frasheri, Muharem; Bimbashi, Hilmi
Inst : -
Title : Tobacco Leaf Waste Products and Their Utilization.

Orig Pub : Bul. shkenc. natur., 1956, No 3, 120-135

Abstract : No abstract.

Card : 1/1

DAVID, Vladimir M., ing.; STANESCU, Dumitru, A., ing.; BIMBEA, I., ing.
CALINESCU, I., ing.; GHERGHEL, C., ing.; PAVEL, Gh., ing.;
TAFLAN, M., ing.; BOSTAN, V., ing.; KABA, E., ing.

Manufacturing metallurgic coke from gas coal by the classic method. Metalurgia Rum 15 no.5:338-345 My '63.

BIMBULOV, NICOLAE

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Stiinta si Tehnica, No 6, Jun 1961, pp 42.

Data: "Electric Equipment for the Destruction of Flies."

Authors:

BIMBULOV, Nicolae., Engineer.
POCORSCHI, Mihai, Engineer.

SLEBODZINSKI, Tadeusz; BIMER, Jan; SALBUT, Daniel

Nitration of paraffins. Przem chem 41 no.1:18-20 Ja '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Organicznej II, Politechnika, Warszawa

SIEBODZINSKI, Tadeusz; BIMER, Jan; SALBUT, Daniel

Nitration of paraffins. Przem chem 41 no.1:18-20 Ja '62.

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BIMTS, K. N., Candidate Med Sci (diss) -- "The veins of the skin in man". Kuybyshev, 1959. 16 pp (Kuybyshev Med Inst) 220 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 148)

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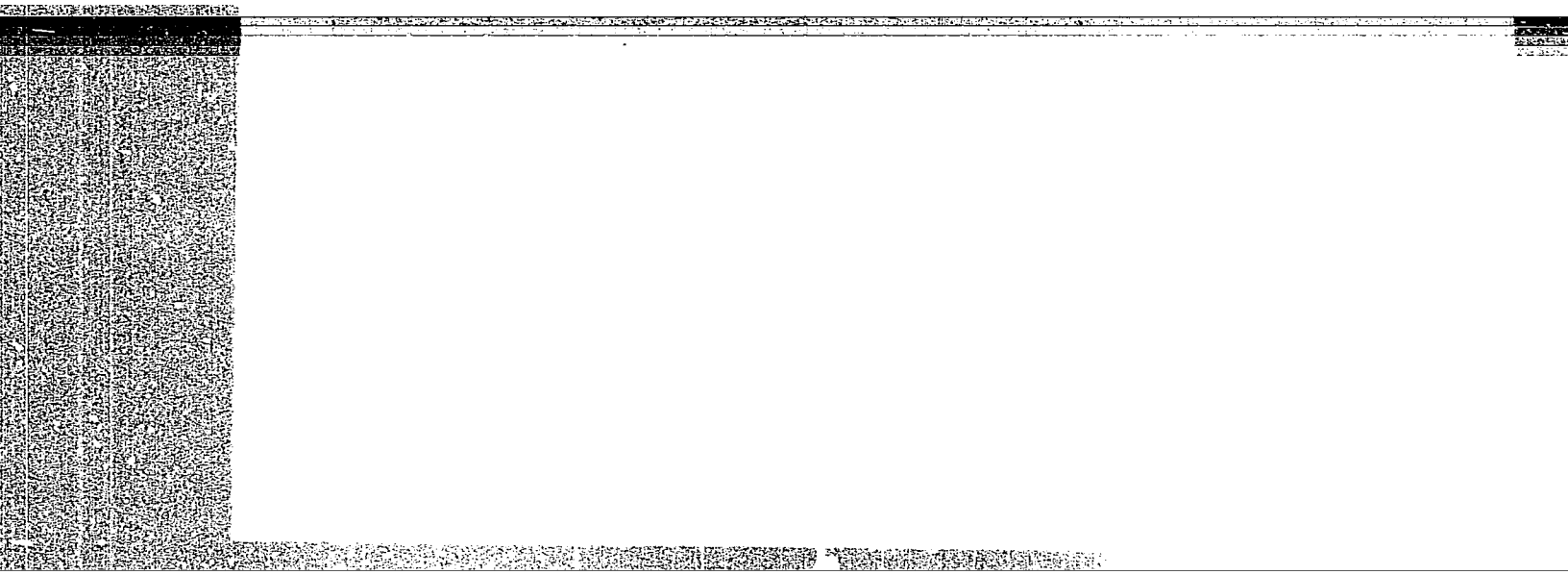
Veins of the appendages of the skin. Vest.derm.i ven. 34 no.9: 24-27 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. - prof. F.P. Markizov).
(HAIR—BLOOD SUPPLY) (SEBACEOUS GLANDS—BLOOD SUPPLY)
(SWEAT GLANDS —BLOOD SUPPLY)

BIN, SYUI

Acclimatization to promedol. Syui Bin (I. P. Pavlov 1st Med. Inst., Leningrad). *Farmakol. i Toksikol.* 18, No. 4, 8-12(1955).—Acclimatization of rabbits to promedol (1 mg./kg., given daily after dermal heat irritation) takes 10-16 days; to morphine, 1.5 mg./kg., 8-9 days; to lydol, 2 mg./kg., 7-8 days. Interacclimatization effects were observed when more than one drug was given; this was less pronounced for promedol than for the others. Clinical use of these drugs requires due attention to acclimatization effects. Julian F. Smith



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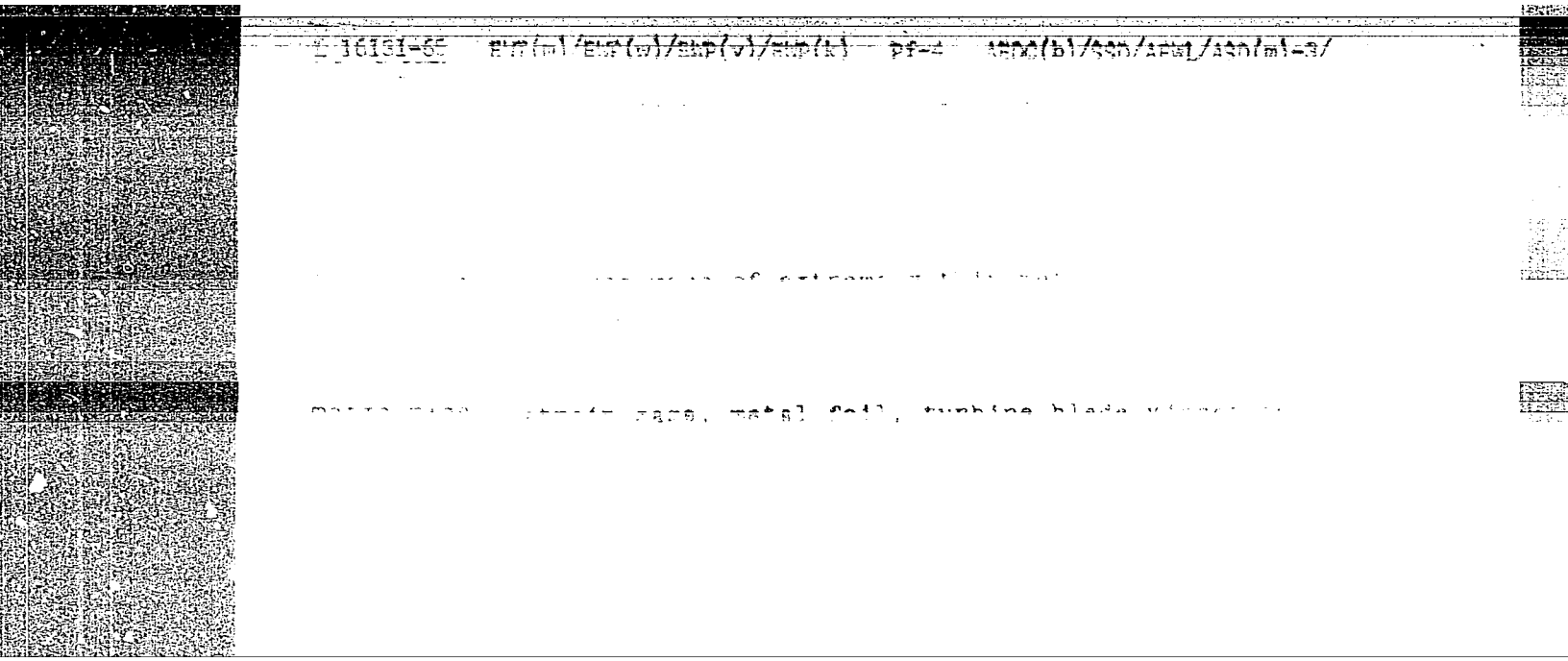

[redacted]

[redacted] of the vibrations [redacted]

bombardment. 12 figures.

SUB CODE: IE, AS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

CA Bina, A.

Symphytum officinale. J. V. Koltíř and A. Bína (Univ. Prague). *Českosl. farm.* 1, 265–9(1952).—A review on botany, history, chemistry, and use, with 32 references. Dagmar Hubíková

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Synthetic Polymers. Plastics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 6479.

Author : Binn, Jaroslav.
Inst :
Title : Plastics in USSR.

Orig Pub: Techn. praca, 1957, 9, No 12, 910-913.

Abstract: A review. Developments in the sphere of polyamide fibers, varnishes and films, methylpolyamide glues, new kinds of synthetic fibers, carboxylized rubbers and polyorganometallosiloxanes. Works concerning the mechano-chemistry of polymers are mentioned. - L. Sedov.

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